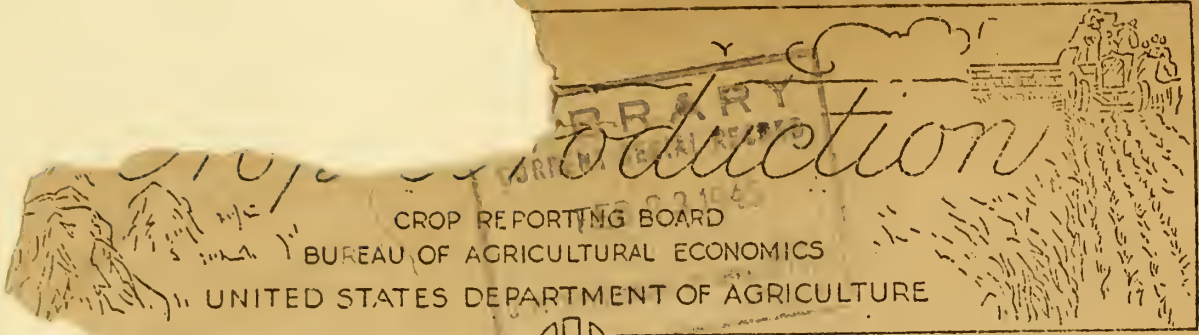


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January 10, 1945



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

C r o p	Jan. 1 average 1934-43		January 1, 1944		January 1, 1945	
	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000
	1/	bushels	1/	bushels	1/	bushels
Corn for grain . . .	75.3	1,601,790	72.3	1,968,522	73.7	2,145,520
Wheat	31.7	248,157	45.5	382,726	36.4	392,423
Oats	63.2	651,361	62.0	704,811	64.3	750,454
Soybeans	—	—	29.7	57,333	22.1	42,593
Hay	2/ 70.5	2/3/ 65,219	68.8	3/ 68,470	68.3	3/ 66,889
C r o p	Dec. 1 average 1939-43		December 1, 1943		December 1, 1944	
	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000	Percent :	1,000
Barley	60.0	204,977	55.1	178,496	55.7	158,306
Rye	60.6	26,051	52.7	16,056	47.4	12,264

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

C r o p	Oct. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1944	July 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain . . .	359,313	1,093,080	561,181	206,621
Wheat	523,816	219,679	103,742	532,270
Oats	930,126	415,576	185,293	950,861
Soybeans	4,561	39,876	10,858	4,765
C r o p	June 1, 1934-43	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1944
	Average	Average	Average	Average
Barley	49,161	76,743	85,621	59,015
Rye	11,044	13,741	19,130	6,383
C r o p	May 1, 1934-43	May 1, 1942	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1944
	Average	Average	Average	Average
Hay	3/ 11,038	3/ 11,260	3/ 13,408	3/ 10,276

1/Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

as of
January 1, 1945

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1945

The year 1945 has opened with conditions favorable for continued heavy production on farms in the country as a whole but with rather sharp local variations. Prospects at the moment appear least promising in the Pacific Northwest. Wet seasons were followed by a dry year in 1944, the year ending with the December since 1930. Most of California and the Southwest, however, had good rains. Florida has suffered from the hurricane, frosts, and, until early January, from lack of rain but planting for spring crops is now proceeding as usual. The Great Plains States, as a group, were favored by nearly a third more than normal rainfall during the first 8 months of 1944 and had about normal rain during the remainder of the year. There is no reason to expect an equally favorable season in these States this year but they are starting out with excellent prospects for winter wheat and with an unusually good reserve of moisture in the soil, which normally insures a good start for the spring wheat crop. Another billion-bushel wheat crop in this country, therefore, seems a fair probability. In the eastern half of the country recent weather conditions have been limiting outdoor work and the completion of the harvesting of some 1944 crops but have not reduced prospects for the crops of 1945. In the Southeast and Atlantic Coast States, where fertilizers are of primary importance in the yields of important crops, the quantity of fertilizers used is expected to continue at record or near-record levels.

Stocks of feed grains and wheat on farms on January 1 were larger than on that date in other years except 1943. In proportion to units of livestock and poultry to be fed, farm stocks of feed grains probably are larger than in other Januarys since 1921. Commercial feed supplies are much more readily available than they were a year ago. This helped to maintain December milk and egg production at record levels for the month and it may push 1945 milk production above past peaks unless labor shortages prevent. The abundance of feed grain may also cause some farmers to modify their reported plans to reduce sharply the number of sows kept. Hay supplies are rather large in total tonnage and not far from average in proportion to the number of consuming livestock being fed, but they seem low in comparison with the relatively abundant supplies of the last six years. Locally, particularly where winter weather came early, there is some fear that a shortage of hay may develop but the areas of serious shortage seem likely to be small, partly because surplus cattle can be moved at good prices.

Labor shortages delayed harvesting of some 1944 crops and increased harvesting losses. These losses were primarily in areas where wet weather also caused delays but they are making farmers cautious about expanding individual crops beyond the capacity of the labor and equipment available. This is tending to cause some shifts away from crops which require much hand labor. Where returns from farming are too low to permit operators to pay current wages or to secure competent sharecroppers some moderate reductions in the total crop acreage may be expected but present indications are that little productive land will remain untilled. A near-record acreage of crops was grown in 1944 even though weather conditions were most unusually unfavorable for completing spring work. This year farmers in the Great Plains States, encouraged by good returns and by moisture already in the ground, may be expected to plant about all the land available for cropping. They have already increased the acreage seeded to winter wheat by about 2 million acres. Farther east some farmers will be compelled to make some reduction because of decreased manpower but others may make some increases that could not be made last year because of the wet spring. Unquestionably shortages of equipment, supplies, and repairs will restrict acreages grown on many individual farms and unforeseen weather conditions or shortages of gasoline, or transportation could enter the picture, but as seen now the new crop year is off to a good start.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
MARKETING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN STOCKS: Farm reserves of corn on January 1, 1945, were 2,146 million bushels, a quantity exceeded only by the record stocks of 2,247 millions on January 1, 1943. Current stocks are 9 percent larger than on January 1, 1944 and a third larger than average. As related to production of corn for grain in the preceding season, present stocks are equivalent to 74 percent of the crop, compared with 72 percent last year and the average of 75 percent.

Stocks of corn are smaller than last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, but are larger in all other North Central and ~~West~~ Northeastern States. As a whole, Corn Belt stocks are 11 percent larger than a year before. Stocks in the South are about the same as a year ago, though there is a variation by States. In Western States, dominated by Colorado production, stocks are larger than a year ago.

Disappearance of 971 million bushels of corn from farms since October 1, 1944, is considerably below the 1,115 millions and 1,027 millions in the same periods, respectively, of 1943 and 1942, but is exceeded in only three years of record previous to 1942 and then only slightly.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms January 1 amounted to 392,423,000 bushels, the second largest in the series of farm stocks which began in 1927. The highest farm stocks on record were 490,781,000 bushels on January 1, 1943. Those a year ago were 282,726,000 bushels. The 10-year (1934-43) average for January 1 is 248,157,000 bushels. Current January 1 farm reserves are, however, 36 percent of the record 1943 production, a considerably smaller percentage than a year ago when 46 percent of the 1943 crop was still on farms. The 10-year average is 32 percent.

The disappearance of 140 million bushels of wheat from farms between October 1 and January 1 is considerably above average, but smaller than the movement from farms in corresponding quarters of the 2 preceding years. A year ago disappearance was 141 million bushels and 2 years ago, even with the highest January 1 farm stocks on record, farm disappearance for the quarter was 149 million bushels. The large farm stocks, accompanied by relatively heavy movement from farms, developed from the largest production on record, and the easing of feed demands as a result of smaller livestock numbers and larger over-all feed supplies.

Large January 1 farm stocks of wheat are noticeable, particularly in most of the North Central States, in the Great Plains States (excepting Nebraska), and in most of the East Central and Southern States. Oklahoma and Texas now have more than double their year-ago farm stocks. The Northwestern States, in general, have less than a year ago, except Idaho where current reserves are above a year ago. Nebraska and Colorado have less than half their year-ago farm stocks. The picture in general is that, because of the large crop, stocks remaining on farms January 1 are the second largest of record, even with the heavy movement from farms since harvest.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1, 1945 totaled slightly over 750 million bushels, equal to about 64 percent of the 1944 production. Production in 1944 was larger than in 1943, and above average, but otherwise the lowest in any year since 1939. A year ago farm stocks were about 705 million bushels representing 62 percent of 1943 production. Thus, current January 1 stocks are 6 percent above the relatively low stocks on the same date a year ago, and they are 15 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) January 1 average stocks. About 82 percent of the January 1 farm stocks were in the 12 North Central (Corn Belt) States, where 77 percent of the 1944 crop was produced. Approximately 38 percent of the U. S. stocks on January 1 were in the three States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

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The disappearance of oats from farms the past quarter (October 1, 1944-January 1, 1945) amounted to about 200 million bushels, compared with slightly over 225 million bushels for the same period a year earlier and the 10-year average of 191 million bushels.

Available farm supplies on July 1, 1944, representing 1944 production plus carry-in from the 1943 and earlier crops, were 1,352 million bushels. This was the lowest supply since July 1, 1939, though about 13 percent above the 10-year average supply.

BARLEY STOCKS: Farm stocks of barley on December 1, 1944 were about 158 million bushels, smaller than on that date in any year since 1939. Though equivalent to 56 percent of the relatively small 1944 crop, this supply is 20 million bushels less than on December 1, 1943, when stocks were equivalent to 55 percent of the 1943 crop. The 1939-43 average of farm stocks is 205 million bushels, or the equivalent of 60 percent of preceding crop. Although less than half of the total 1944 crop was produced in North Central States, farms there had on hand approximately two-thirds of their 1944 production, which was about 58 percent of total U. S. farm stocks. Nearly 38 percent of the current total was on farms in North and South Dakota, where 31 percent of the total 1944 crop was produced. Montana and Colorado each accounted for more than 7 percent of the total, Minnesota about 6 percent, with Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska each at about 5 percent of the total farm stocks. By January 1, 1945, it is estimated that farm stocks of barley were reduced by sales and feeding to about 135,200,000 bushels, compared with 152,800,000 bushels on January 1, 1944.

RYE STOCKS: The 12 million bushels of rye remaining on farms December 1, was only about three-fourths as large as a year earlier and less than half of the 5-year (1939-43) average for that date. This was due not only to the relatively small 1944 crop, but also because disappearance from farms was relatively rapid. These stocks are equivalent to only 47 percent of the 1944 crop, compared with 53 percent a year before and the average of 61 percent. About 52 percent of the current stocks were on farms in North and South Dakota and Nebraska, though these 3 States produced less than 40 percent of the crop. Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each accounted for more than 5 percent of the total stocks, and together nearly 2 million bushels of rye. By January 1, it is estimated farm stocks of rye had declined to about 10,700,000 bushels, compared with 14,100,000 on January 1, 1944.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1945 are estimated at 42,593,000 bushels, equal to about 22 percent of the 1944 production. This is a reduction of nearly 15 million bushels from the January 1, 1944 farm stocks of 57,333,000 bushels which represented 30 percent of the 1943 production. On January 1, 1943, the first period for which comparable data are available for all States, farm stocks amounted to 88,215,000 bushels or 47 percent of the 1942 production. However, on that date stocks included considerable 1942 production still unharvested by January 1, 1943 because harvesting had been delayed by unfavorable fall weather.

Fall weather was unusually favorable for both maturing and harvesting the 1944 crop and harvesting was nearly completed by November 1. The movement to market was exceptionally rapid, with most producers selling their beans as quickly as transportation and storage facilities became available. Since government controlled prices were in effect, there was little incentive for farmers in commercial areas to hold their beans for higher prices. In non-commercial areas a considerable proportion of the crop is held on farms to seed the coming year's acreage. In localities where seed was both scarce and high priced in 1944, farmers are holding a higher percentage of the crop than they did last year.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

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Farm disappearance between October 1, 1944 and January 1, 1945 totaled 155,035,000 bushels compared with 140,353,000 bushels from October 1, 1943 to January 1, 1944, even though the 1944 production was practically the same as in 1943. A year earlier, the first period for which information is available for all States, the disappearance between October 1, 1942 and January 1, 1943 was only about 102,000,000 bushels.

HAY STOCKS: Based on reports from crop reporters, stocks of hay on farms January 1 were equivalent to about two-thirds of the 1944 production. On this basis, the total U.S. farm stocks of hay on the first of this year appear to have been approximately 67 million tons. On January 1, 1944 hay stocks on farms totaled 68 million tons and on January 1, 1943 more than 73 million tons. Comparable data are available back to January 1, 1938 when hay stocks on farms were only 55½ million tons. Hay consuming animal units on farms have increased about one-seventh since 1938 and the present hay stocks on farms are about one-fifth larger than in that year but are not so large in relation to livestock to be fed as they have been during the intervening years.

Although the 1944 hay crop was larger than usual, the farm carryover was only about average. Dry weather made it necessary to use hay to supplement late summer pastures in parts of the east and, in much of the west, an early winter advanced hay feeding several weeks. These situations were partly offset by a rather open fall that permitted good use of fall pastures and stubble fields.

FLAXSEED: The preliminary estimate of plantings of flaxseed for the 1945 crop in the three southwestern States of Texas, Arizona, and California, is 200,000 acres. The acreage seeded in those States a year ago was 225,000 acres. This 11 percent decrease in seedings is due to a reduction in California from 170,000 acres last year to the 131,000 acres this year and a small decrease in Arizona. An increase is indicated for Texas where the planting of 51,000 acres is reported for this year compared with 36,000 planted last year.

More general use of rust-resistant varieties in Texas appears to have encouraged the increase in acreage, although the acreage is still largely localized in a limited portion of the coastal plains area. In California flaxseed apparently rates with growers as a more hazardous crop in competition with other grain crops and alfalfa, because the acreage continues to decline. Last fall rainfall was plentiful, resulting in conditions favorable for planting the flaxseed acreage. However, there was too much rainfall at times, in the Imperial Valley and in Texas. Planting was practically completed by January 1. Reports are that, in general, stands are good and the crop has a favorable start.

CITRUS: Indicated production of citrus fruits remains unchanged from the December estimates. Production of oranges for the United States is forecast for the 1944-45 season at 102,848,000 boxes. Production last season was slightly larger — 103,056,000 boxes — but the 1942-43 crop was only 85,149,000 boxes and the 1933-42 average 67,937,000 boxes. In addition to the above orange estimates, Florida tangerine production is expected to total 4,000,000 boxes which is 11 percent larger than the 1943-44 crop but 5 percent smaller than the record 1942-43 production. This year's indicated grapefruit crop of 48,741,000 boxes compares with 55,979,000 boxes for 1943-44 and the 10-year average of 32,858,000 boxes. Prospective California lemon production of 13,321,000 boxes is well above both the 1943-44 crop of 11,038,000 boxes and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 10,970,000 boxes.

December weather in Florida was marked by absence of rain, and low temperatures around December 15. However, damage to citrus was limited to a

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few low spots. Most of the fruit from these low spots was picked and utilized before deterioration set in and the net loss to production was negligible. General rains in early January have relieved the drought. Estimated production of all oranges in Florida at 42,500,000 boxes is the same as was indicated a month ago and compares with 46,200,000 boxes last year. Hurricane damage to early and midseason varieties accounts for the decrease from last year. Valencias, which sustained relatively little damage, are forecast at over a million boxes above the 20,400,000 boxes produced last season. Florida grapefruit production for the 1944-45 season is estimated at 21,500,000 boxes, which is 31 percent below the 1943-44 production. This reduction is the result of hurricane damage. A shipping holiday during Christmas week limited the amount of fresh citrus fruit marketed from Florida but canners continued to operate and took over 800,000 boxes of grapefruit. Up to the first of the year about 13 million boxes of oranges, 9,800,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 2,500,000 boxes of tangerines had been marketed.

In Texas, slightly below-freezing temperatures prevailed around the middle of December in all citrus areas but no damage to either trees or fruit has been noted. General rains occurred in the latter part of the month. Fruit has continued to size well and trees are in good condition. Marketing is active in all areas. Processors were quite concerned early in the season regarding the quantity of fruit that would be utilized for juice. However, a heavy tonnage of fruit went to canners the last half of December and a considerable part of present harvestings is going to canning plants. The quality of all fruit is exceptionally good. Production of Texas grapefruit is estimated at 20,150,000 boxes this season, compared with 17,710,000 boxes last year and 10,392,000 boxes, the 10-year average production. Estimated orange production for Texas of 3,850,000 boxes is 300,000 boxes more than the 1943-44 crop of 3,550,000 boxes.

December brought some rain and much dark weather to California valleys north of the Tehachapis. Over the southern counties there was less rain and less fog and cloudiness. While there have been some cool nights, there has been no reported damage to citrus crops from cold weather. The next few weeks, however, are a hazardous period for these crops. Harvesting of California navel and miscellaneous oranges is advancing in central California and has begun in the southern counties. Production of these varieties is estimated at 18,720,000 boxes which compares with 21,071,000 boxes last season and the 10-year average of 16,661,000 boxes. Valencia oranges in California are in good condition and a record production of 36,198,000 boxes is indicated. The 1943-44 crop was 30,895,000 boxes and the 1933-42 average 24,854,000 boxes. California grapefruit production is estimated at 3,291,000 boxes -- slightly above last year's 3,189,000 boxes and well above average.

A grapefruit crop in Arizona of 3,800,000 boxes is indicated. This would be 7 percent less than the 1943-44 production but 71 percent above the 10-year average. Orange production at 1,220,000 boxes is 11 percent larger than last year and also far larger than average. During the past several weeks the Salt River Valley has experienced one frost or freeze after another, with temperatures dipping below freezing several times each week. These have not yet caused visible damage but citrus crops are not expected to stand up if such conditions continue.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during December was record high for the month. Estimated at about 8.7 billion pounds, milk production exceeded that of December 1943 by about 5 percent. The preliminary total for the year, based on current monthly estimates for the 12 months, was 119.2

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billion pounds almost equalling the record high yearly production of 1942. Milk production was particularly heavy in the late months of 1944 and for the year as a whole was almost 1 percent higher than that for 1943.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on January 1, 1945 was 5 percent or more above the 10-year (1934-43) average in all regions except the South Central, and was substantially higher than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic. In the Atlantic Coast regions and in the East North Central region, production per cow was the highest for January 1 since 1942. The percentage of milk cows reported milked in the North Atlantic region declined much less than usual in December, while in the East North Central region it showed about the usual seasonal change at a level somewhat higher than a year earlier.

In the West North Central and South Central regions, milk production per cow from December 1 to January 1 followed about the same trend as last year. The level of production per cow was somewhat higher than a year earlier, but below that of other recent years. In both regions, the percentage of cows reported milked was extremely low for January 1, although in the West North Central a sharp increase during December brought the level above that of January 1, 1944. In the Western region, milk production per cow on January 1, was record high for the date, but the percentage of milk cows reported in production dropped below the corresponding date of any year since 1935.

For the country as a whole January 1 milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds was lower than in the 1941-43 period, but above all other years in a record dating back through 1925. The percentage of cows milked, at 64.3, was slightly higher than on January 1, 1944, but below that for the same date of all other years since 1927.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1945

A preliminary estimate of numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on January 1, 1945, based on returns from crop reporters, shows a total of 337,947,000 birds -- 16 percent less than a year ago but 16 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Chick hatching in 1944 did not begin as early as in 1943 but gradually increased in volume until in March the hatch was 5 percent larger than in 1943. The hatch during the first quarter was only 2 percent less than the record hatch during the same period in 1943. As the demand for chicks decreased, however, hatchings dropped off 9 percent in April and 28 percent in May. By June 1, hatchings January through May were 12 percent less than during the same period of 1943. The hatch after June 1 this year was the smallest in 4 years of record. On September 1 there were on farms 142 million chicks and young chickens which were hatched after June 1, or 84 million birds less than on September 1, 1943.

Higher feed prices in 1944 and rapidly dropping egg prices, from the peak in November 1943 to the low point during the hatching season of 1944, convinced farmers it was time to decrease chicken numbers. On February 1 it was quite evident from farmers' reports that there would be a decrease of about one-fifth in the number of chickens raised on farms in 1944. With a 20 percent decrease in chickens raised in 1944, farmers decreased their January 1, 1945 inventories by 12 percent. The number of young chickens on farms on January 1, 1945, decreased in all parts of the country. Regional decreases from a year ago were 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in the West North Central, 17 percent in the East North Central, 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the South Central, and 20 percent in the Western States.

There were 295,209,000 pullets on farms January 1 -- 14 percent less than a year ago but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of pullets were down in all parts of the country. Of these pullets 85 percent were of laying age and 15 percent not yet of laying age to be added to the laying flock this winter. The number of pullets of laying age on January 1 was 10 percent smaller than a

year ago, while the number of pullets not yet of laying age was 34 percent smaller. There were fewer late hatched chicks in 1944 than in 1943 and the movement of pullets into laying flocks was therefore earlier in 1944.

Potential layers on January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) were estimated at 463,226,000 birds -- 10 percent less than a year ago but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Of these potential layers, 64 percent were pullets compared with 67 percent last year and 63 percent for the 10-year average.

A preliminary estimate of the number of hens one year old or older on farms January 1 is 168,017,000 birds -- 1 percent less than a year ago, but 18 percent above the 10-year average. The number of hens on farms decreased 26 percent from October 1 to January 1 this year compared with a decrease of 25 percent last year and 19 percent in 1942. The number of hens on farms October 1 was a fraction of 1 percent larger than a year earlier, while on January 1 the number was 1 percent smaller than a year earlier. This change reflects a relatively heavier marketing of fowl during the last 3 months in 1944 than in 1943.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,387,000,000 eggs in December. This was the largest December production in history -- 4 percent above the previous high of December 1943 and 66 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States where, however, production was only 1 percent below the record production of 1943.

For the entire year 1944, production by farm flocks totaled 57,481,000,000 eggs -- a record annual production which exceeded the previous high of 1943 by 6 percent and the 10-year average by 51 percent. Peak levels of egg production for the year were reached in all parts of the country because of a record average number of layers and a record rate of lay.

The rate of egg production per layer during December was 8 percent above the record high of December 1943 -- 8.09 eggs compared with 7.49 in December 1943 and 6.05 for the 10-year average. New high December levels of egg production per layer were reached in all parts of the country.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1944 was 147 eggs, compared with 142 in 1943 and 130 for the 10-year average. The annual rate of lay per hen and pullet on hand January 1, 1944 was 112 eggs compared with 111 in 1943. This increase of one egg in the 1944 annual rate of lay on the basis of January 1 numbers, during a year of decreasing numbers, was the result of record monthly rates of lay. Usually the annual rate drops during a year of decreasing numbers because there is a smaller average number of layers on hand during the year.

There were 418,905,000 layers in farm flocks during December -- 4 percent below the record number in December 1943 but 26 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all parts of the country, regional decreases in December varying from 2 percent in the East North Central States to 5 percent in the West North Central States.

Prices received for eggs in mid-December averaged 44.5 cents per dozen, compared with 43.4 cents a month ago, 44.9 cents a year ago, and 28.3 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) average. There was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 cents per dozen during the month ending December 15 compared with a seasonal decrease of 2.2 cents during the month last year and a 10-year average seasonal decrease of 1.6 cents.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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Chicken prices advanced 0.1 cents per pound during the month -- the same as last year -- compared with a 10-year average seasonal decline of 0.1 cents. On December 15, chicken prices average 24.1 cents per pound live weight compared with 24.4 cents a year ago and 14.0 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices advanced 0.8 cents per pound during the month ending December 15, compared with an advance of 0.6 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal advance of 0.6 cents. Mid-December turkey prices averaged 34.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.3 cents a year earlier and 18.1 cents for the 10-year average.

The cost of feed in a farm poultry ration advanced about 1 percent during the month ending December 15, compared with an advance of 4 percent last year and a 10-year average season advance of 3 percent.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships on December 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio was less favorable than the 10-year average, but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably more favorable.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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January 10, 1945

January 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1^{1/}

	Corn for grain				Wheat				Oats		
State	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945		
	1934-43			1934-43			1934-43				
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
Maine	86	88	96	50	24	22	2,987	2,387	2,636		
N.H.	95	102	115	---	---	---	202	143	194		
Vt.	212	116	144	---	---	---	1,183	784	976		
Mass.	260	272	256	---	---	---	126	101	124		
R.I.	49	32	22	---	---	---	31	22	22		
Conn.	338	268	292	---	---	---	101	90	81		
N.Y.	4,248	3,795	3,884	2,873	2,490	3,216	16,929	8,265	17,762		
N.J.	4,410	3,194	3,572	408	414	455	899	638	762		
Pa.	32,090	27,628	32,288	7,302	5,508	8,115	17,051	9,373	15,782		
Ohio	94,657	118,865	84,172	13,461	10,580	12,169	25,298	18,923	22,707		
Ind.	112,106	145,142	115,630	7,021	4,735	5,298	23,082	19,927	18,840		
Ill.	261,040	308,886	288,866	6,687	3,911	3,695	72,803	63,331	65,270		
Mich.	30,042	29,991	32,618	8,168	6,494	10,130	30,650	20,313	30,429		
Wis.	26,468	40,128	44,855	1,083	1,668	1,096	50,811	68,236	83,257		
Minn.	89,819	115,984	153,951	12,692	10,985	10,344	91,118	92,814	106,053		
Iowa	345,764	463,463	455,993	2,160	1,771	967	120,044	118,210	99,546		
Mo.	72,616	90,678	117,524	5,334	4,301	5,236	25,509	32,602	21,279		
N.Dak.	3,502	3,852	9,149	39,357	94,042	98,594	26,887	51,065	58,249		
S.Dak.	27,544	44,205	97,012	13,260	19,589	21,754	30,270	48,645	66,550		
Nebr.	91,108	154,158	255,910	17,492	31,868	14,018	25,963	44,439	25,978		
Kans.	25,215	42,860	70,763	37,956	53,369	59,417	19,776	25,135	16,578		
Del.	2,993	2,125	2,547	361	171	294	37	47	50		
Md.	11,547	7,409	12,047	1,293	835	1,514	615	547	603		
Va.	22,814	19,600	22,269	2,399	1,876	4,284	1,161	1,344	1,983		
W.Va.	7,678	8,242	5,913	772	505	706	1,141	1,167	987		
N.C.	33,342	34,681	36,296	1,936	1,802	3,303	1,901	1,434	2,853		
S.C.	16,430	19,010	17,887	380	372	511	2,165	2,495	3,615		
Ga.	30,554	31,795	29,377	435	510	652	1,432	1,923	3,270		
Fla.	4,137	4,262	3,259	---	---	---	18	0	48		
Ky.	43,153	50,191	46,015	625	546	869	668	704	800		
Tenn.	42,965	41,412	40,286	819	535	1,343	674	935	1,047		
Ala.	31,720	34,020	35,629	16	37	48	545	827	968		
Miss.	30,251	28,383	30,156	---	22	43	1,128	1,710	5,736		
Ark.	21,501	13,850	19,780	132	50	100	1,797	2,329	3,762		
La.	14,519	14,626	12,637	---	---	---	469	1,096	1,806		
Okla.	13,539	10,280	16,695	10,117	9,196	19,760	13,725	13,978	15,714		
Tex.	40,815	42,880	33,587	3,749	7,273	16,444	15,769	8,502	15,440		
Mont.	484	655	600	20,765	56,227	42,114	7,530	16,666	13,988		
Idaho	941	620	698	7,122	6,431	10,608	3,360	3,552	4,531		
Wyo.	690	354	239	1,403	2,224	2,047	2,133	2,831	3,672		
Colo.	6,314	6,562	8,446	5,392	13,595	7,463	2,902	4,196	3,925		
N.Mex.	1,545	1,576	2,223	475	1,202	1,593	272	506	525		
Ariz.	246	218	230	152	83	79	80	70	102		
Utah	104	109	130	2,423	3,792	4,269	882	1,228	1,391		
Nev.	22	30	30	212	379	335	103	160	176		
Wash.	266	338	132	6,809	14,467	11,525	4,240	4,725	4,173		
Oreg.	605	624	530	3,797	6,907	5,083	4,407	5,909	5,306		
Calif.	946	963	770	1,261	1,940	2,910	485	487	903		

^{1/} Soybean stocks on farms, see page 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1945

as of
January 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS ON DECEMBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	Average	1943	Average	1944
	1939-43	1943	1939-43	1944
Thousand bushels				
Maine	90	89	59	--
Vt.	121	85	83	--
N.Y.	2,472	1,568	1,628	175
N.J.	74	60	86	67
Pa.	1,742	1,458	1,395	433
Ohio	468	384	209	557
Ind.	468	531	454	576
Ill.	1,485	603	495	304
Mich.	4,141	2,481	2,379	530
Wis.	13,820	7,483	3,948	1,518
Minn.	33,073	14,767	9,163	2,741
Iowa	4,466	459	155	262
Mo.	1,252	734	738	128
N.Dak.	34,273	39,462	39,572	6,647
S.Dak.	27,331	24,387	20,198	6,040
Nebr.	20,537	17,588	7,142	2,941
Kans.	9,095	7,304	7,891	344
Del.	83	120	135	11
Md.	837	629	978	71
Va.	864	788	913	154
W.Va.	164	150	126	26
N.C.	192	221	339	111
S.C.	29	24	41	34
Ga.	23	41	60	31
Ky.	685	733	811	20
Tenn.	354	382	428	55
Ala.	--	41	46	--
Miss.	--	52	125	--
Ark.	59	50	80	--
Okla.	3,438	1,425	2,035	401
Tex.	2,290	1,136	3,234	104
Mont.	7,071	11,802	11,729	459
Idaho	6,668	7,548	7,891	47
Wyo.	2,076	2,737	2,624	150
Colo.	9,959	12,331	11,240	548
N.Mex.	267	240	547	34
Ariz.	360	242	703	--
Utah	3,749	4,968	5,208	35
Nev.	510	553	596	--
Wash.	3,052	3,393	3,249	149
Oreg.	3,624	4,714	3,571	296
Calif.	3,695	4,728	6,002	52
U.S.	204,977	178,496	158,306	26,051
				16,056
				12,264

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

January 1, 1945

STOCKS OF HAY ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Thousand tons								
Maine	503	595	561	522	457	622	613	478
N.H.	287	295	268	254	230	312	295	234
Vt.	814	745	830	707	634	807	850	645
Mass.	373	384	311	372	306	407	375	251
R.I.	34	29	28	27	26	35	31	24
Conn.	290	266	248	281	295	305	241	194
N.Y.	4,116	4,129	3,261	3,930	2,965	4,123	4,301	3,784
N.J.	299	283	220	255	227	232	251	190
Pa.	2,275	2,261	1,861	2,193	1,890	2,245	2,222	2,069
Ohio	2,229	2,580	2,483	2,693	2,330	2,564	2,543	2,129
Ind.	1,620	2,056	1,926	1,893	1,789	1,932	1,809	1,678
Ill.	2,203	3,154	3,184	3,043	2,735	2,933	2,343	2,497
Mich.	2,337	2,681	2,495	2,920	2,349	2,804	2,648	2,241
Wis.	3,516	4,791	4,242	3,249	5,170	5,432	5,024	4,804
Minn.	4,173	4,439	4,582	3,934	4,653	4,577	4,435	4,197
Iowa	2,906	4,228	4,230	4,352	4,242	5,044	4,259	4,314
Mo.	2,086	2,435	2,872	2,917	2,822	3,388	2,756	2,779
N.Dak.	1,580	2,155	2,313	2,018	2,534	2,865	2,431	2,418
S.Dak.	1,455	1,716	1,905	1,645	2,026	2,932	2,651	3,186
Nebr.	1,935	2,937	2,274	1,708	2,859	3,410	2,753	3,589
Kans.	847	1,212	982	1,048	1,486	1,812	1,513	1,832
Del.	54	55	49	61	57	59	60	58
Md.	369	357	356	366	299	379	340	298
Va.	945	958	910	1,134	926	1,086	1,040	942
W.Va.	569	629	608	672	692	738	748	625
N.C.	667	767	723	724	718	757	828	743
S.C.	299	240	298	289	311	372	299	279
Ga.	418	446	449	541	507	595	612	511
Fla.	35	45	34	49	47	47	50	47
Ky.	1,119	1,434	1,331	1,283	1,374	1,595	1,542	1,185
Tenn.	1,355	1,617	1,391	1,429	1,515	1,569	1,483	1,106
Ala.	578	522	489	486	508	564	618	523
Miss.	648	655	728	771	863	766	624	740
Ark.	753	847	966	1,095	1,170	1,115	708	934
La.	217	206	266	288	312	297	253	275
Okla.	724	835	730	977	1,060	1,174	1,127	1,372
Tex.	708	765	770	1,156	1,163	1,123	994	1,150
Mont.	1,436	2,096	2,453	2,327	2,444	2,759	2,558	2,311
Idaho	1,537	1,556	1,636	1,685	1,532	1,559	1,697	1,674
Wyo.	1,010	1,031	998	932	1,253	1,096	1,041	997
Colo.	1,323	1,598	1,278	1,321	1,904	1,889	1,636	1,769
N.Mex.	134	180	276	331	308	238	148	229
Ariz.	220	293	306	240	277	211	173	267
Utah	812	690	708	700	742	693	764	740
Nev.	309	428	679	617	426	458	383	492
Wash.	1,017	943	1,183	1,066	1,319	1,219	1,352	1,258
Oreg.	1,179	1,137	1,300	1,294	1,385	1,163	1,472	1,266
Calif.	1,205	2,602	1,368	1,976	1,357	919	1,576	1,565
U.S.	55,518	66,293	63,359	66,331	66,594	73,221	68,470	66,889

SOYBEANS: STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	1943	1944	1945	State	1943	1944	1945
Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	282	270	163	Del.	495	263	223
N.J.	230	252	113	Md.	543	237	214
Pa.	345	372	246	Va.	927	486	416
Ohio	11,711	9,064	6,288	W.Va.	22	18	9
Ind.	12,135	7,527	6,482	N.C.	2,021	1,550	926
Ill.	26,560	16,905	11,424	S.C.	52	70	54
Mich.	1,522	1,357	686	Ga.	68	42	42
Wis.	538	717	485	Ky.	330	292	312
Minn.	2,378	1,561	1,042	Tenn.	378	342	386
Iowa	19,853	11,554	8,942	Ala.	160	172	206
Mo.	3,179	2,000	2,015	Miss.	1,222	579	437
N.Dak.	40	43	24	Ark.	814	406	614
S.Dak.	195	101	49	Ia.	516	227	157
Nebr.	420	160	73	Okla.	62	35	34
Kans.	1,145	695	530	Tex.	72	36	1
				U.S.	88,215	57,333	42,593

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Condition Jan. 1	1944	1945	Average	1942	1943	Indicated
AND STATE	1938-43	1944	1945	1933-42	1942	1943	1944
	Percent						

ORANGES:

California, all	76	81	86	41,514	44,329	51,966	54,918
Navels and Misc. 3/	77	86	80	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720
Valencias	76	79	90	24,854	30,038	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	73	72	65	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,500
Early and Midseason 4/70	75	64	64	13,815	19,106	25,800	21,000
Valencias 4/68	69	67	67	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 3/	74	86	83	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 3/	73	84	85	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 3/	68	55	79	273	340	240	360
5 States 5/	75	78	78	67,937	85,149	103,056	102,848

TANGERINES:

Florida	62	55	71	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,000
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ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES

5 States 5/	---	---	---	70,557	89,349	106,656	106,848
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	64	64	49	18,060	27,300	31,000	21,500
Seedless 4/66	70	47	47	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,300
Other 4/59	60	50	50	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,200
Texas, all	68	73	77	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	74	86	75	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	75	78	80	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	---	77	84	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	---	79	77	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 5/	66	70	63	32,858	50,481	55,979	48,741

LEMONS:

California 5/	76	81	80	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
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LIMES:

Florida 5/	67	82	78	75	175	190	6/ 250
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1/ Condition reported on Jan. 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year. 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ December 1 indicated production.

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

January 1, 1945

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1943	1944	1944	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42			1943	1933-42		
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
November	7,484	7,980	8,417	105	1.91	1.94	2.02
December	7,687	8,277	8,705	105	1.90	1.94	2.02
Jan.-Dec. Incl.	106,876	118,140	119,231	100.9	2.25	2.37	2.36

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	January 1			State	January 1		
and	Average	1944	1945	and	Average	1944	1945
Division	1934-43			Division	1934-43		
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	12.3	11.4	13.4	Md.	13.3	13.5	13.7
N.H.	14.5	13.5	15.6	Va.	9.8	10.9	11.2
Vt.	12.7	12.4	14.4	W.Va.	9.0	9.2	9.4
Mass.	17.0	15.8	16.8	N.C.	10.4	10.7	10.8
Conn.	16.4	16.7	16.0	S.C.	9.9	11.0	9.4
N.Y.	15.6	15.2	16.6	Ga.	8.2	7.5	8.0
N.J.	18.8	17.9	19.4	S.Atl.	10.00	10.59	10.65
Pa.	15.4	15.0	16.1	Ky.	9.4	8.7	9.6
N.Atl.	15.47	15.13	16.40	Tenn.	8.3	9.1	8.7
Ohio	13.6	13.5	14.4	Ala.	7.7	8.0	7.8
Ind.	12.4	13.0	12.5	Miss.	5.9	5.9	6.4
Ill.	13.4	13.7	14.5	Ark.	6.8	6.3	6.9
Mich.	15.5	14.9	15.8	Okla.	8.5	7.7	8.6
Wis.	14.0	14.3	15.6	Tex.	7.3	6.7	6.7
E.N.Cent.	13.90	14.29	14.91	S.Cent.	7.86	7.57	7.89
Minn.	14.9	14.6	15.5	Mont.	11.5	12.4	12.8
Iowa	13.0	13.6	13.8	Idaho	15.0	15.8	14.6
Mo.	8.1	8.5	8.9	Wyo.	10.9	13.0	13.0
N.Dak.	10.1	10.8	10.1	Colo.	12.5	13.0	13.4
S.Dak.	9.5	9.5	9.9	Wash.	15.1	14.8	15.8
Nebr.	11.8	12.6	12.4	Oreg.	13.6	12.7	12.5
Kans.	12.4	11.8	12.3	Calif.	16.2	16.5	17.7
W.N.Cent.	11.73	11.90	12.31	West.	13.78	14.42	14.94
				U.S.	12.02	12.15	12.70

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1945

January 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division:	Number of layers on: and :hand during December:		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1943	1944	1943	1944	: During December	: Jan. to Dec. incl.	: 1943	: 1944
	Thousands		Number				Millions	
Me.	2,388	2,124	1,367	1,550	33	33	400	373
N.H.	2,096	2,027	1,383	1,438	29	29	322	358
Vt.	1,048	979	1,268	1,389	13	14	154	169
Mass.	4,902	4,637	1,451	1,606	71	74	800	814
R.I.	467	438	1,277	1,404	6	6	71	76
Conn.	2,851	2,764	1,336	1,600	38	44	443	485
N.Y.	13,976	13,184	1,135	1,178	159	155	2,032	2,172
N.J.	6,928	6,376	1,057	1,240	73	79	940	1,038
Pa.	19,516	19,238	998	1,091	195	210	2,611	2,800
N.ATL.	54,172	51,767	1,139	1,244	617	644	7,788	8,285
Ohio	20,760	20,412	902	955	187	195	2,703	2,867
Ind.	14,760	13,547	840	893	124	121	1,978	1,973
Ill.	21,790	21,276	750	781	163	166	2,642	2,859
Mich.	12,048	11,708	862	905	104	106	1,518	1,712
Wis.	16,983	17,340	973	1,032	165	179	2,196	2,423
E.N.CENT.	86,341	84,283	861	910	743	767	11,037	11,834
Minn.	26,763	25,910	899	1,032	241	267	3,477	3,712
Iowa	32,998	31,550	698	790	230	249	3,999	4,333
Mo.	23,698	22,264	611	651	145	145	2,887	3,052
N.Dak.	5,524	5,219	505	505	28	26	637	667
S.Dak.	8,704	8,377	477	539	42	45	938	1,104
Nebr.	14,976	14,350	657	763	98	109	1,353	1,980
Kans.	16,876	15,816	685	756	116	120	2,170	2,220
W.N.CENT.	129,539	123,486	695	778	900	961	15,013	17,068
Del.	916	912	837	924	8	8	122	132
Md.	3,290	3,450	781	874	26	30	410	456
Va.	8,269	8,256	738	822	61	68	1,021	1,065
W.Va.	3,971	3,808	704	738	28	28	526	537
N.C.	10,010	9,222	446	480	45	44	1,010	1,021
S.C.	3,572	3,606	391	459	14	17	326	355
Ga.	7,219	6,602	415	434	30	29	688	703
Fla.	1,880	1,676	629	657	12	11	226	209
S.ATL.	39,127	37,532	572	626	224	235	4,329	4,478
Ky.	10,475	10,078	648	716	68	72	1,288	1,270
Tenn.	10,350	9,498	558	564	58	54	1,171	1,155
Ala.	7,430	6,962	428	440	32	31	777	733
Miss.	7,242	6,646	409	372	30	25	643	663
Ark.	8,101	7,602	341	335	28	25	755	807
La.	4,368	4,107	347	360	15	15	390	414
Okla.	12,850	12,629	657	682	84	86	1,510	1,665
Tex.	28,813	28,627	465	477	134	137	3,213	3,475
S.CENT.	89,629	86,149	501	517	449	445	9,750	10,182
Mont.	2,084	2,018	583	632	12	13	250	267
Idaho	2,372	2,304	831	825	20	19	301	329
Wyo.	780	740	645	648	5	5	103	110
Colo.	4,018	3,827	598	682	24	26	482	521
N.Mex.	1,190	1,157	508	574	6	7	144	155
Ariz.	542	522	1,020	849	6	4	79	77
Utah	2,314	2,423	930	1,023	22	25	322	381
Nev.	272	275	825	884	2	2	36	41
Wash.	5,864	5,536	1,060	1,169	62	65	938	926
Oreg.	3,386	2,818	980	1,042	33	29	497	501
Calif.	14,054	14,068	980	998	138	140	2,090	2,326
WEST.	36,876	35,688	895	939	330	335	5,245	5,634
U.S.	435,684	418,905	749	809	3,263	3,387	54,135	57,481

January 1, 1945

7:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, JANUARY 1
(Thousands)

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
<u>Pullets of Laying Age</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	200,155	27,561	46,962	60,352	15,680	33,094	16,505
1944	278,865	36,894	61,192	93,323	20,641	47,350	19,465
1945	251,658	33,749	54,820	86,726	18,600	40,290	17,473
<u>Pullets not of Laying Age</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	46,991	3,525	8,474	13,578	5,696	12,140	3,578
1944	66,362	6,184	10,684	18,489	8,287	17,059	5,659
1945	43,551	3,235	6,908	12,096	6,123	12,284	2,905
<u>All Young Chickens</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	291,252	35,626	63,047	83,851	28,172	56,975	23,582
1944	402,656	49,786	82,178	123,493	38,696	79,011	29,492
1945	337,947	41,024	67,863	107,032	34,058	64,378	23,542
<u>Hens One Year Old or Older</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	142,386	15,635	26,464	34,167	15,908	34,265	15,946
1944	169,804	18,059	27,854	41,178	19,593	45,106	18,014
1945	168,017	18,173	29,221	38,619	18,921	45,434	17,649
<u>Potential Layers ^{1/}</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	389,532	46,721	81,900	108,097	37,284	79,499	36,030
1944	515,031	61,137	99,730	152,990	48,521	109,515	43,138
1945	463,226	55,157	90,949	137,441	43,644	98,008	38,027

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

